

DATE: Tuesday, February 18, 2003 Printable Copy Create Case

| Set Name side by side | Query | Hit Count | Set Name result set |
|-----------------------|---|-----------|---------------------|
| DB = USPT | T,PGPB,JPAB,EPAB,DWPI,TDBD; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ | | |
| <u>L6</u> | L3 and parameter | 5 | <u>L6</u> |
| <u>L5</u> | L3 and user | 5 | <u>L5</u> |
| <u>L4</u> | L3 and chromatic\$ | 3 | <u>L4</u> |
| <u>L3</u> | (adjust\$ near9 balance) and absolute intensity | 10 | <u>L3</u> |
| DB = USPT | T; PLUR=YES; OP=ADJ | | |
| <u>L2</u> | 5276779.pn. and (adjust\$ near9 balance) | 0 | <u>L2</u> |
| L1 | 6134695.pn. and balance | 1 | L1 |

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

L3: Entry 5 of 10

File: USPT

Jan 28, 1997

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5598272 A

TITLE: Visual calibrator for color halftone imaging

Detailed Description Text (4):

The corrections can be in the form of specific instrument instructions or recalibrations. For example, in the 3M Rainbow.TM. Desktop Color Proofing System, specific instructions such as 2Y, 3C, 1M, and 0B would identify the specific alterations in the balance of the system for each of the four colors normally used in the system, with Y representing Yellow, C Cyan, M magenta, and B Black. Each proofing system will, of course, have its own identifying corrections which are to be made in the settings of the equipment. These corrections generally adjust either the balance between colors or absolute intensity of the image. It is usually desirable to have one patch which is the exact target color and density intended for the single output chart. With a target patch, it can be determined that no adjustments are necessary. It is convenient to have the target patch located at a readily visible position on the single color output chart, such as the top of the chart, the bottom, or the middle of the chart. The target patch may be larger than the other patches to be easily spotted.